

CHEROKEE MISSION.

At a prayer-meeting in the vestry of Park-street Church on Monday evening last, Mr. EVARTS gave some interesting details respecting the condition of the Indians, and the prosperous state of the Cherokee Mission, in addition to the information contained in his letter, lately published, and a contribution in behalf of the Mission was taken up, amounting to \$13.20. Some further observations are expected on Monday evening next, when those who were not prepared to contribute will have another opportunity. Among the contributions was one dollar inclosed in a paper, on which was written the following "Acrostic":

M y little Mite, I hid thee now adieu,
I visible to every human view.
S ince God has pleased to bless the mission there,
I for our own land has not discharged the debt
O w'd to our Indian tribes, whose sun is set,
N or to them sent the word of truth and love,
S halt thou not help their sorrows to remove.

"I fear the Aborigines of North-America are too little remembered. Well may we expect continual wars with them, till they are either exterminated or converted."

Society for the Relief of Distressed and Disabled Seamen.—At a very respectable meeting of Captains, Masters, and Seamen, held on Sabbath evening last, it was voted, that the best thanks and respects of the members of this meeting be presented to the Rev. Mr. JENKS, for his spirited and zealous exertions to form a "Society for the relief of all distressed and disabled Seamen of Boston and vicinity";—also, for the address which he very obligingly delivered in behalf of the Society. Our sea-faring brethren are very earnestly desired to stop after Divine Service on the morrow, to adopt such measures as they may think proper for the formation of said Society.

Wm. THORNTON, Moderator.
Attest—Thos. Goodwin, Mark Lounson, John Lord.

COLLEGIATE RECORDS.

At the annual Commencement of Harvard University in Cambridge, on Wednesday last, the following was the order of the Exercises:—

A Salutatory Oration in Latin, by John Flavel Jenkins.—A Conference—"on the value to a nation of the abstract sciences, the physical sciences, and literature," by James Delap Larnsworth, Richard Wheatland and Frederick Augustus Farley.—A Colloquial Discussion—"on the advantages and disadvantages resulting to a scholar from frequent intercourse with mixed society," by Timothy Osgood and Thomas Worcester.

A Dialogue in Latin—"on the influence of fortune on the judgment of merit," by Charles Wm. Cutter and William Parsons.—A poem in English—"Eloquence," by Greenville Mellan.—A Conference—"on the associations excited by visiting Italy, Greece, Egypt, and Palestine, considered with reference to their ancient history," by John Hooker Ashmun, Ezekiel Hersey Derby, Henry Adams Peters, and Robert Brock Garven Williams.

An Oration in Spanish—"on an acquaintance with the Spanish language and literature," by George Osborn.—A philosophical Discussion—"on the probability of prolonging the term of human life by the aid of physical or moral causes," by George Chipman and Ralph Emms Elliott.—An Essay—"on national pride," by James Barbour.—A Dialogue in Greek—"on the character of Athenians," by Abel Fletcher Hildreth and Peter Sidney Eaton.—A Conference—"on the fine arts, as affecting the morals, refinement, patriotism, and religion of a country," by Jonathan Farr, Nathaniel Green, Bradford Russell, and Abraham Winchell.—A Poem in Latin, by Sidney Bartlett.—A Forensic Disputation on the question—"whether the exclusion of foreign articles to encourage domestic manufactures be conducive to public wealth," by Charles Walker and Samuel Bennett.—A Dissertation—"A comparison of the Domestic life of the ancient Greeks and Romans, and that of our own countrymen," by John Hubbard Wilkins.—A Philosophical Disputation—"upon the Hutonian and Wenerian theories of the earth," by Ebenezer Newhall and John Prentiss.—A Conference—"upon architecture, painting, poetry, and music, as tending to produce and perpetuate religious impressions," by John Barrett, Joseph Bennett, William Emerson and Thomas Gadsden.—A Literary Discussion—"on the use of heathen mythology in modern poetry," by George Chase and Warren Goodard.—An Oration in English—"on the character of Byron," by John Everett.—A Poem in English—"Fancy," by Joshua Henshaw Hayward.—A Deliberative Discussion—"on the tendency of a legal provision for the support of the poor to diminish human misery," by George Rapall Noyes and Charles Robinson.—A Dissertation—"on the influence of Christianity in producing the moral and intellectual revival of Europe, after the dark ages," by Samuel Reed.—Compositions in English, by Samuel Todd Adams, William Foster Apthorp, William Bliss, Jesse Chickering, Joseph Gilman, Nathaniel Hathaway and John Hazelbush Ingraham.—An Oration in English—"on the progress of refinement," by John Fessenden.

Exercises of the Masters of Arts.—An Oration in English—"on the condition and prospects of the American people," by Mr. William Augustus Warner.—A Valedictory Oration in Latin, by Mr. John Gorham Paley.

Besides those above to whom parts were assigned, the following young gentlemen received the degree of Bachelor of Arts:—John Richardson Adams, Francis Brinley, Samuel Burdell, Wm. Paine Cabot, Samuel Caldwell, Wm. Augustus Carson, Philander Chase, George Choate, Nathaniel Curtis, Edward Dickinson, Ebenezer Dorr, Francis Ellis, Wm. Emerson, Robert T. Paine Fisk, Joshua Green, Daniel Ingalls, Cleland Kenlock, Wm. Duncan Lamb, Joseph Long, Samuel Fowler Lyman, Wm. Henry Miller, Geo. Washington Olin, Charles Warren Sever, James William Storet, James Swan, George A. Tufts, Robert Wright, John M. Waldo, Simon Whitney, and Thomas C. Whitridge.—80 in all.

The whole number of persons who have received degrees at Harvard College since its establishment is 4787, of whom 4442 were educated at the college. Of the whole number, 2734 are dead, and 1708 are supposed to be living. The number of clergymen, graduates of the college, is 1291, of whom 323 only are living.

The oldest graduate of the college is of the class of 1744, and there is one survivor only of each of the classes of 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748, and 1749, and none of 1750 or 1751.—Daily Ad.

At the Commencement at Dartmouth College, the 19th inst. the day was fine, and the audience numerous and highly respectable.

The introductory Exercises of Commencement week, were given before the Theological Society, by George Bush; the Handel Society, by N. G. K. Oliver, Esq. of Norwich; before the Social Fraternity, by Thomas Peeverly; the United Fraternity, by William Chamberlain; the oration before the Phi Beta Kappa, by Henry Bond, M. D. of Concord—very highly spoken of; and the Concio ad Clerum was delivered by the Rev. Ebenezer Hill, of Mason.

Exercises on Commencement Day. By the Bachelors.—Oration in Latin, with the salutatory addresses; the effects of the study of the Roman classics on modern literature, by T. Peeverly.—English Oration; the importance of general science as a foundation for professional eminence, by N. Smith.—Philosophical oration; an inquiry concerning the supposed change of climate in the northern parts of Europe and America, by W. Chamberlain.—Forensic disputation; have the

waters of Queen Ann's age been surpassed in more modern times, by T. Jameson and U. Powers.—English oration; the danger to the student of an exclusive taste for mathematics and the physical sciences, by F. Norwood.—Dialogue: connexion between improvements in intellectual science, and the culture of the moral faculties, by C. Hurd and E. Poor.—Greek oration: the scepticism of Pyrrho, by W. B. Adams.—English oration: the old age of eminent men, by A. Mead.—Conference: the comparative importance of science, elegant literature, and a knowledge of the world, by C. P. Grosvenor, G. S. Hill, and J. Fox.—English oration: the influence of travelling on the moral and intellectual character, by S. White.—Dialogue: the character of St. Pierre, by D. Fitz, and D. C. Proctor.

By the Masters.—An oration in Latin, on the abolition of war, by D. M. Christie; and an English oration, on the indefinite use of terms, a barrier to the progress of learning, by Levi Spalding.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts, was conferred on Weston Bela Adams, Samuel Haraden Archer, Elijah Burdman, Samuel Cleaveland Bradford, George Bush, William Chamberlain, Amos Currier, David Woodburn Dickey, Daniel Fitz, Joseph Fox, Cyrus Pitt Grosvenor, Joseph Haynes, George Stillman Hall, Carlton Hurd, Thomas Jameson, Asa Mead, Francis Norwood, Thomas Henry Kemble Oliver, Thomas Peeverly, Ebenezer Poor, Urias Powers, David C. Proctor, James Shirley, Noah Smith, Seneca White, Silas Wilder.

The degree of Master of Arts, on William Burton, Maurice Cary, Daniel M. Christie, Alfred Finney, John Sanders Lang, Levi Spalding, Otis Crosby White, out of course, Tristram Gilman, A. B. 1800, Joshua Dwyer, A. B. 1806, Jesse Smith, A. B. 1814, Enoch Cotes, A. B. Mid. Col. 1810.

The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon the following gentlemen:—E. W. Armstrong, A. B. Luther Bigelow, Enoch Blanchard, Dym Bargar, Hervey Fisher, Luke Howe, A. M. Arthur L. Porter, Asahel D. Shurtliff, Eleazer W. Snow, Thomas Williams, A. B. Jesse Wood, and Dr. J. Thurston, A. M. Harvey, of Plymouth.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

SUMMARY.

A dreadful hurricane has been experienced near Washington city. Several vessels were sunk, and one vessel carrying passengers from the Navy-yard, foundered, and the following persons perished, viz.—Mrs. Mary Smith and two children—Mrs. Elizabeth Fowler and child—Mrs. Brian and child, and Miss Alvy. The men on board with difficulty saved themselves, and it was presumed the violence of the storm was such, as to render it impossible to afford any aid to the women and children.

Robbery.—John Laidlaw, an old man, lately arrived at Philadelphia, was robbed of his pocket-book, containing 800 dollars, near Lancaster. He had stopped to rest himself, and laid his coat on the fence, when a rogue on horseback snatched the coat, and after rifling its pockets, threw it in the road.

Impostor.—A Philadelphia paper cautions the public against an impostor who calls himself Clark, and pretends to be a Baptist minister, travelling through the country, and soliciting donations for a society in Kentucky, whose object is to civilize the Indians.

A duel has been fought at Lexington, Ken. by Drs. Dudley and Richardson—the latter received a slight wound in the thigh. Both gentlemen are professors in the Transylvania University.

It is said, that at a Bank in New-Salem, Ohio, in the course of a quarrel between the Cashier and a man who demanded payment for some notes, the former mortally wounded the latter with a dirk. The deceased is said to have been a Mr. Redick.

The New Orleans Chronicle gives a list of twenty steam boats, carrying near 4000 tons, which trade to that port from the upper and adjacent country.

The valuable Flour Mills, at Milford, Conn., are offered for sale. It is calculated from 10 to 12,000 bushels of Flour can be manufactured at these mills annually.

A new collection district has been recently established in Maine, including all the ports and harbors on the western side of Penobscot Bay, from Camden to Bangor. D. Lane, Esq. is appointed Collector. His office is at Belfast.

Accounts from the Mobile to the 30th ult. represent the typhus fever as raging severely, both at that port & Blakely. Several persons from New-York are mentioned as having fallen victims to it.

Government has made extensive contracts for erecting fortifications on the waters of Mobile. Lake Pontchartrain, Mississippi & Lake Barataria.

Counterfeit two dollar bills of the Phoenix Bank, at Hartford, have lately got into circulation, dated Jan. 1, 1818, payable to David Porter. They are tolerable good imitations.

A young lady has been seized at Philadelphia, by a mad dog, on the right arm, who bit her in three places before she could be rescued. She now is under the care of physicians, who have cut out the place where the teeth had entered—she endured much pain. The dog has since been killed.

Upwards of 6000 applications are said to be pending at the Pension Office, Washington.

There are upwards of 60 deaf and dumb persons in the city of New-York.

The prospects for abundant crops was never more promising than they now are, in Pennsylvania.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FROM INDIA.

There have been recent arrivals from the East-Indies, at this port and New-York; in the latter, Capt. Andrew Scott, has brought Bombay papers to the 22d April; and Capt. Rogers, who has arrived here, to the 25th.

The war between the British and the native powers continued; but from the daily accounts of the capture or capitulation of remote forts and towns, its termination could not be so far as a general opinion of the result. The particulars are almost as uninteresting, as the names of the places are unsmooth. The result of the war has been readily anticipated; the natives of India melt away before the fire of the British forces, as those of our forests do before that of our arms. Part of the British army had been discharged, as unnecessary.

Reported Conspiracy in France. London, July 6.—We received a letter from Paris this day, and from another quarter a corroboration of its truth. A dreadful plot has been discovered at Paris, and it has been hinted, but we cannot give any credit to that part of the statement, that even some of the Royal Family assisted to form and organize it.—The plot is said to appear from the letter, was to induce the King to go to Fontainebleau, and there to make him abdicate the Throne. The Count d'Artois was then to be placed on the vacant seat. All the Ministers were to be imprisoned in the Castle of Vincennes, except the Minister of Police, who was to be hanged immediately. This horrible plot was discovered by M. Becane, Minister of Police, the intended victim. We consider as a most fortunate circumstance that this plot was developed at the present critical period, when the Allied Sovereigns are about to decide on the expediency of withdrawing their troops from France.

About 18,000 persons have fallen victims to the Plague at Algiers. By the last accounts, it was increasing, and from 40 to 50 died in a day.

Bonaparte, by the last accounts from St. Helena, had become extremely corpulent, and used no exercise except an occasional walk with Gen. Bertrand. He would not converse with the British officers.

Three shocks of an earthquake were felt at St. Jago de Cuba, on the 15th and 16th ult. A number of the walls of the houses were shattered.

MARRIAGES.

In Boston, Capt. S. Quincy, to Miss Mary Hatch. In Dorchester, Mr. Benjamin Vincent, mer. of Charleston, S. C. to Miss Eunice Crechore. In Hingham, Mr. Benjamin S. Williams, to Miss Mary R. Chandler. In Newburyport, Mr. James F. Nash, to Miss Hannah Wentworth.—Mr. Robert Willey, to Miss Eliza Caswell.—In Portland, Mr. Wm. B. White, of Boston, to Miss Abba Dupee.—In Fairhaven, Capt. Calvin Bourne, of Sandwich, to Miss Elizabeth Jenney, of the former place.

DEATHS.

In Boston, Mr. EBERFEE RHOADES, late Editor of the Independent Chronicle, aged 43.—Mr. Solomon Pierce, aged 47.—Mrs. Harriet, wife of Mr. John Marshall, aged 29.—Drowned, Capt. Josiah Locke, of Woburn, aged 38.—Lydia Ann, daughter of Mr. Thomas Kendall, aged 5 months.—Mrs. Charlotte Waite, 23, wife of Mr. Thomas W. In Roxbury, Mr. Thomas M. Weld, aged 32.

At Lynn, Albert Curtis, a member of the Society of Friends, and son of the late James Curtis, aged 18.—In Hingham, Mr. Nathaniel Gill, aged 75.—In Rayham, Mr. Stephen Dean, aged 46.—In Providence, Col. Sanford Branch, aged 72.—In Johnston, R. I. Job Smith, Esq. aged 82.—In Keene, N. H. Capt. John Houghton, aged 72.—In Hanover, N. H. Hon. Wm. W. Woodward, Treasurer and Trustee of Dartmouth University, and late Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, for the Western District.

John Carney, a seaman, late of corvette John Adams, was found dead in the Armorer's chest, at the Navy-Yard, New-York.

Drowned, from on board ship Tea-Plant, arrived at New-York, Joshua Waite, of Portland.

In Schenectady, N. Y. Edward Brown, aged 82, from attempts of a watched quack to strain by Jones Ribs contracted by nature.

In Waukesha, Wisc. Mrs. Judith C. Page, 18. In South-Carolina, Dr. Tho's Macdon Brown. In Belmont, S. C. Maj. John Hardisty, his wife and four children, all perished by their house being swept away by a freshet, 17th July.

The number of deaths in Havana, during July, amounted to 508, of which 257 were whites.

A CARD.—MARGARET KILTON, and her SON, return their grateful thanks to the Gentlemen, Firewards, Engine-men, and fellow-citizens, for their prompt and spirited exertions in preserving so large a portion of their property from the fire of yesterday morning. A 29.

SHOES.—Cheap! SELLING off at No. 82, Court-street, the remaining stock of said Store—consisting of Ladies' and Childrens' SHOES, BOOTEES, and Mens' PUMPS.

The above are mostly of the best quality, and are offered exceedingly low, to close the sales. Aug. 29.

850 dozen Ladies' Tortoise Shell Combs.

BALDWIN & JONES, No. 37, Market-street, and 59, Cornhill, have just received.

A complete assortment of Ladies' Tortoise Shell Combs, all sizes, of the Philadelphia and New-York patterns, manufactured in a superior manner, from the best quality of Canton Shell, a great proportion are plain deep tops and quill backs, comprising the greatest variety to be found in Boston. On hand, a few dozen open top Canton made Combs. Aug. 29.

REMOVAL. BENJAMIN LORING, has removed to No. 50, State-street, fronting Broad-street, the Store recently occupied by Messrs. Adams & Fessenden, where he continues to carry on the

BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS. In its various branches; manufactures ACCOUNT BOOKS, with Patent Spring Backs, in all kinds of binding, and for the better accommodation of his friends and the public, has taken the largest store under his Bindery, where he offers for sale.

A very large assortment of Account Books, some bound in a superior style, Russia shod, and made of the best English paper—Ledgers, from \$40 to 75 cents—Journal, Waste, Invoice, Sales, Account Current, Trial Balance and Letter Books to match—Note and Bill Books of various forms, and neatly bound—Check Books on the different Banks, neatly printed, with wide back margin—Almanac and Pocket Books, &c. Merchants and Bankers are requested to call and see them before they purchase.

Has also on hand, and offers for sale, a complete assortment of English and American STATIONARY, MAPS, CHARTS, Red and Black Ink, &c.

BLANKS of every description, for Merchants, Lawyers, and Brokers.

WANTED.—A Journeyman. One who is a good workman will find constant employ.

TO LET.—The commodious Cellar under the above mentioned store. Aug. 29.

REMOVAL. ADAMS & FESSENDEN, inform their friends and customers that they have taken the stores,

No's. 24, & 25, State-street, recently occupied by Messrs. Thomas Cushing, and Charles Scudder—where they have for sale,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF HARD-WARE GOODS,

well adapted to country sales, to which they would solicit the attention of those who wish to purchase at a low price for cash or good credit.

To Let.—That part of the above Stores, formerly occupied by Mr. Thomas Cushing, for Piece Goods, being a well known stand for that business. 3m August 4.

CHRISTIAN OBSERVER, Mar. 1818. THIS day published, by THOMAS B. WAT, No. 9, Franklin Avenue, Boston.

The Christian Observer, for May, 1818, From the London Edition. CONTENTS:

Religious Communications.—Culinary Remarks on Unitarianism, and the Arguments by which it is usually supported, No. V. Extent of the Propagation of the Gospel in the first age.—On the Characteristic Excellences of the Lord's Prayer. On Mr. Bellamy's Translation of the Scriptures. Prayer for the East India Company. Speech of Dr. Franklin. Hooker and Warburton on reading the Scriptures. Family Sermons, No. XCIII. On Eph. iv. 30.—Miscellaneous. Posthumous Fragments, addressed to the Editor of the Christian Observer; 1. On the use of influence; 2. On Punctuality; 3. On Antinomianism; 4. On Good Works; 5. Religious Society in a Country Town; 6. On a common Species of self-deception. Essays on Cowper's Poem of the Task; No. 1. Retired—Job's Sermons, on Subjects chiefly Practical.—Literary Philanthropic Intelligence. Great Britain.—New Works: Philosophical Lamp; New Churches; British Climate; Kaleidoscope; Oxford. List of New Publications.—Religious Intelligence.—British and Foreign Bible Society, Fourteenth Annual Report. Naval and Military Bible Society. Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.—Public Affairs. Aug. 17.

SODA POWDERS. Prepared and sold by MATTHEW & NORRIS, No. 48, Cornhill.

WITH these Powders Soda Water may be immediately made, which is not only pleasant, but refreshing and healthful, and contains a profusion of fixed air.

It relieves head-ache—removes acidity in the stomach—improves the appetite, and promotes digestion. Those who have tried it consider it far superior to the common Soda Water, &c. it will be found an elegant substitute for mineral waters.

the mischief which is going on in his

for, as I have mentioned before, the

put on board in the River, and even in

were embarked while the vessel lay off

vessels which remained in the river

wrote to you, obtained their cargoes

shortly afterwards, and one of them has

and is now in the river preparing

cargo, to purchase which she has

large quantity of ruin and tobacco.

five French vessels are then given

with Slaves at Senegal, between the

1817, and the 19th March, 1818; and of

waiting for slaves; 4 on the 2d voyage.]

The above vessels are exclusively for

Goree; several slave vessels have

watched, and I understand the trade

to a great extent, but I regret

possessed of sufficient information to

to you the particulars.

RECORDER.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1818.

JEWS' SOCIETY.

of the Tenth Report of the "London

for the Conversion of the Jews."

is too long for insertion entire, and

to be passed over. The follow-

will gratify the friends of an institu-

design is to enrich the Gentiles, by the

"fulness of the Jews."

Various Societies, and smaller associa-

themselves to the Parent In-

the last General Meeting. Parti-

formed for Colchester and Essex

1813, 11s. 3d, sterling to the

the Norwich Society, which has re-

Penny Associations have been

the Isle of Man, and in Guernsey;

other parts of the kingdom favor-

have been excited, and zeal re-

misrepresentations and objections

a chilling influence. One hundred

been received from the Ladies' Aux-

dom and understanding, the spirit of counsel and

might, the spirit of knowledge and of the fear of

the Lord; so that it may be his honored instru-

ment in "preparing the way of the Lord, & mak-

ing straight in the desert a highway for our God."

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

An Abstract of the Second Annual Report of the

Benevolent Society of the Parish of St. Andrew,

in Jefferson County, Virginia.

The Society has expended within the past year

\$279.50, and \$27.97 remain due to the Treasur-

er. \$144.75 have been devoted to the education

of poor children, and the balance to the purchase

of tracts and books for libraries.

Since the Society came into existence it has

distributed upwards of 10,000 tracts; placed in

the libraries 180 books, independent of those

loaned by individuals. Seven months tuition on

an average, have been given to twenty-five chil-

dren. This expenditure will be no longer requir-

ed, since the Legislature of Virginia has wisely

provided for the education of the poor throughout

the State, & the National Government has made

provision for the education of all the children

connected with the Army at Harper's Ferry.

The distribution of Tracts, the Book of Com-

mon Prayer, and the enlargement of libraries,

especially the last object, will hereafter engross

the attention and the funds of the Society.

"These libraries," says the Report, "prom-

ise much good. They are thrown open to all

the poor who are disposed to read and careful

of the books. They are also accessible to all the

larger catechumens and thus afford them an op-

portunity of improving those instructions they re-

ceive in the sanctuary and of acquiring a stock

of spiritual knowledge which most probably will

continue with them through life. They also af-

ford an opportunity to the members of the Soci-

ety to read many excellent works at a trifling ex-

pendence, and thus to increase in information and

piety. But these libraries are small. To enlarge

them, is important; for they are to be perma-

nent: they are to remain for the use of the poor

the catechumens and the members of the Society

while the church militant exists in this land.—

Let us not be discouraged because they are small.

Every thing must have a beginning. Let us in-

crease them that we may profit by them our-

POETRY.

For the Boston Recorder.

"SPARE INJUR'D AFRICA! THE NEGRO SPARE!"

Lives there a wretch array'd in human form,
Whose iron heart no soft affection knows,
Who treats the cause of Africa with scorn,
Nor drops one tear of pity for her woes.
O injur'd country! doom'd to be unbless'd,
The galling yoke of slavery doom'd to wear,
Thy wretched sons in foreign lands oppress'd,
To heaven for vengeance raise the ceaseless pray'r.
And shall the ceaseless prayer be rais'd in vain?
O will not heaven in anger lift the rod,
And crush the wretch who dares for sordid gain,
To buy, to sell, to mar the works of God?
Detested traffic! base, inhuman, vile,
Which barter human flesh and human bones,
Which leads to misery, slavery and exile,
Poor helpless thousands bound to sighs and groans.
Thou! liberty, sweet sound! may teach their ears,
Yet are their woe's e'en then but half redress'd,
Worn out with toils, they spend the tedious years
Far from that country where their fathers rest.
No gentle home, replete with joys serene,
Greet the poor negro friendless and forlorn;
Pensive he wanders o'er the world's rude scene,
The white man's laughter, & the white man's scorn.

VERONICA.

MISCELLANY.

SELECTED REVIEW.

From the (London) Evangelical Magazine.
Female Scripture Biography: including
an Essay on what Christianity hath done
for Women. By Francis Augustus Cox.
A. M. 2 vols. 8vo. 17. 4s.

Unforeseen occurrences, and the number
of books continually pressed upon our at-
tention, and not the least inclination to
neglect these interesting volumes, have
produced the delay of our report *Quid
multis?* We will now hasten to the per-
formance of an agreeable duty.

Biography is among the most instructive
and most useful pursuits of a competent
author. The development of principle,
the investigation of design, the display of
temper, and the exhibition of character,
present ample scope for genius, wisdom,
and piety. Here, as in an extensive field,
he may take a wide range; not merely to
describe the surface and dimensions of it,
but to explore its hidden recesses, its sub-
terranean wealth. With respect to the
competence of Mr. Cox, we do not hesitate
for a moment in assuring our readers, that
he discovers a peculiar talent for the task
he has fulfilled. Many readers of piety &
taste have been long accustomed to relish
the masterly and impressive Lectures of
Hunter; and many others no less to enjoy
the sensible and serious delineations of the
Scripture Characters of Robinson. And
Mr. Cox will, we apprehend, occupy a
middle station between his estimable pre-
decessors. If he do not reach the aspiring
genius, the masculine vigor, the profound
wisdom, the genuine pathos, the ardent
devotion of Dr. Hunter, he far excels the se-
date uniformity, the sober prosing of Mr.
Robinson. But then his subjects, with a
few exceptions, are vastly different: and
we applaud his peculiar address in the
management of them. He evidently writes
under the impression of consulting the ha-
bits and feelings and beneficial influence of
the sex. And truly, every effort that aims
to catch the attention, to refine the affec-
tions, to inspire the devotion, to direct the
energies, and to elevate the character of
British females, must entitle him to their
high consideration and esteem.

The first volume contains the biogra-
phies of Eve, Sarah, Hagar, Lot's wife,
Rebekah, Miriam, Naomi, Orpah and Ruth,
Deborah, Manah's wife, Hannah, Abigail,
the Queen of Sheba, the Shunamite, Esther.
Mr. C. endeavors to turn every incident in
the lives of these characters to some good
account. Nothing of moment escapes his
penetration; every thing is made subserv-
ient to the promotion of instruction, devo-
tion, faith, and the diversified obligations
of domestic and social life. Even many of
what may be deemed pretty turns of tho't
that often occur, have obviously so friend-
ly an aspect on female excellence, that a
sober critic would find it difficult to prune
them away. Among many general good
properties of this volume that we could
point out, those chapters that relate to
Ruth and Hannah, particularly engaged
our attention. Here, with the inimitably
beautiful narratives before him, Mr. C.
decorates every scene, exhibits family char-
acter, displays individual worth, and
educes from every picture, every person,
every occurrence, that sympathy, counsel,
or admonition, with which, to a refined
taste, the story is so happily enriched. Yet
he might have embodied a few of Doctor
Hunter's admirable reflections on these two
characters with the best effect. For we
perceive—and we highly approve both the
doing and the avowal of it—he has availed
himself of many quotations and valuable
thoughts from Bishop Hall, Saurin, and
others. Indeed, every help in the perfor-
mance of a work of such intrinsic value, seems
not only allowable but requisite.

Comparing history with domestic life,
Mr. C. has these very sensible and appropri-
ate remarks:

"The scene of general history is frequent-
ly placed in a region which, to the great
proportion of mankind, is inaccessible; &
however we may admire its principal ac-
tors, they seldom furnish examples capable
of being exhibited for imitation. The sphere
in which they moved is so totally different,
so far remote from that in which our duty
usually lies, that the knowledge of their
achievements can conduce but little to the
great purposes of practical improvement.
The story of private life possesses a very
different character; we are at once intro-
duced into our own sphere; and although
it may relate to a class in society either
very much inferior or superior in point of
station to ourselves, it necessarily brings
into review relations which we all sustain,

situations we have all to occupy, and duties
we have all to discharge. Whether, there-
fore, a princess or a peasant be the prin-
cipal actor, the central point round which
every circumstance revolves, and from
which it derives distinction and interest, it
claims & will repay our serious attention."
Page 198.

We greatly admire the address to pa-
rents, p. 340, 1, on dedicating their chil-
dren to God. The admission of a *little*
water into its composition would have given
it a perfect finish! What a pity to stop short
when approaching so near the mark! We
could dwell with pleasure on many more
excellencies in this part of our author's la-
bors; but we must direct our readers' at-
tention to the other volume.

The second volume commences, very
appropriately, with the Essay on what Chris-
tianity has done for women. The intro-
ductory remarks are very just and power-
ful. As the basis of his argument, Mr. C.
takes a rapid, but sufficiently accurate and
affecting view of the state of women, in
countries and during periods in which the
religion of the Bible was wholly unknown,
as in the nations of Pagan antiquity, in
Greece and Rome; in savage, superstitious,
and Mahometan regions; and their
condition previously to the establishment
of Christianity, in patriarchal times and
places, or during the Jewish theocracy.—
The mental degradation, the constant op-
pression, the cruel slavery, the dreadful
barbarities, & the nameless vices to which,
with but few exceptions, the female sex
have been exposed, form a striking con-
trast to their exalted condition in the na-
tions where Christianity prevails. And the
Essay closes in this eloquent and sublime
manner: "Behold Christianity, then, walk-
ing forth in her purity and greatness to
bless the earth, diffusing her light in every
direction, distributing her charities on
either hand, quenching the flames of lust,
and the fires of ambition, silencing discord,
spreading peace, and creating all things
new! Angels watch her progress, cele-
brate her influence, and anticipate her final
triumphs! The moral creation brightens
beneath her smiles, and owns her renovat-
ing power: at her approach man loses his
fierceness and woman her chains; each
becomes blessed in the other, and God glo-
rified in both!"

The characters that, in this volume, pass
under Mr. C.'s notice are, the Virgin Mary
—Elizabeth—Anna—The woman of Sa-
maria—The Woman who was a Sinner—
The Syrophenician—Martha and Mary—
The poor Widow—Sapphira—Dorcas—
and Lydia. If we do not discover quite so
much of that point and vivacity, and those
impressive antitheses, and happy turns of
thought in this volume; we observe a uni-
form and pleasing illustration of the narra-
tives, accompanied with a constant effort
at a practical improvement of them. The
account of the Virgin Mary seems rather
too long; and that of the woman who was
a sinner, might have been omitted with no
detriment to the work. The chapters that
relate to the poor widow, Dorcas, and
Lydia, are of great practical merit.

In our progress through the work, we
wondered that the favorite topic of baptism
did not present itself. At length, how-
ever, the author catches sight of a river, and
then of course *much water* makes its ap-
pearance. We refer to the baptism of
Lydia and her household—all adults—all
believers, and all immersed! But whether,
through the gratuitous assumptions, or
hacknied phraseology, here employed, we
know not—we escaped from the scene with
a mere *shrinking* of the element. Yet we
must seriously ask—why must every au-
thor—we might almost say every preach-
er, every friend, in that denomination—be
so extremely anxious to obtrude his senti-
ments on baptism on the public attention,
when they were uncalled for, and unex-
pected? Why infuse the spirit of proselyt-
ism into every laudable effort of doing good
to mankind? In a word, why should so
respectable an author excite offence, and
abridge his usefulness by the obtrusion of
two or three pages of doubtful disputation
and sectarian controversy?

Yet, as the work is indebted to the ladies
of Great Britain, they will have the discern-
ment or candor to excuse, perhaps to pity
—the predilections of Mr. C. and pass on
to more important topics, that immediately
follow this watery digression.

Having thus freely expressed our opin-
ion, we now leave the perusal and the pa-
tronage of this very valuable work to the
ladies, trusting that their welfare and hap-
piness will be extensively promoted by its
increasing circulation.

PICTURE OF VICE.

From the National Advocate.

Who the following picture is meant for,
we are unable to say; it is, doubtless, a
sketch of real life, and we fear, will apply
to more than one person in our city. Ha-
bits of intemperance, we regret to say, are
daily gaining strength and additional votar-
ies. Pleasure beckons, dazzles and mis-
leads—from step to step it advances to dis-
sipation, poverty and disease. If parents
will have sufficient firmness to accustom
their children in early life to habits of in-
dustry—if employment occupies their
time, and their attention is directed to use-
ful and creditable pursuits, we shall see
more health, profit and industry—we shall
find the good effects of temperance and
frugality by a radical reform of society.—
Rational amusement, to lighten labor, is
salutary and proper, but wild and extrava-
gant pleasure—the noise and dissipation of
the convivial board—the assemblage of
nocturnal rioters, will ever pave the way
for private misery and public calamity—
will introduce a laxity of morals—a poverty
of mind and purse, and a degradation of
national character. If true happiness is
an object of solicitude, it never can be ob-
tained by idleness and dissipation; and he

who respects his country, will endeavor to
respect himself, as one of her citizens and
guardians, and do nothing that may sully
the reputation which that country should
possess for temperance, industry and frugality.

Picture Gallery—No. 1.—Portrait from
Raphael. A whole length figure of a dis-
sipated young man squandering the wealth
of his parents—wealth obtained by honest
traffic and lively industry, who retired to
finish, as they thought, with happiness the
remainder of their days, surrounded by a
family whose education had been their con-
stant solicitude during their youth, and
eager to render every service in maturity;
but, alas! how visionary are the fond ex-
pectations of this worthy couple.

The subject of the present canvass is the
darling of his mother, was the pride of his
father—with a handsome person and good
education—his time is devoted to the low-
est pursuits—the companion of venality,
avoiding his family (for shame and remorse
sometimes appals his son)—the slave to
negro hackney-men, for he is generally in
their debt—a frequenter of the lowest hov-
els, who make an obligation of even shel-
tering him, and boast that the son of so
respectable a family should condescend to
visit their *grog-shop*—his name is bandied
about by the lowest order of society with
all the freedom of an old acquaintance, and
his talents is violated by becoming the a-
manuensis of the lowest vestals.

Oh! could he once feel the sleepless
nights and joyless days of a nearly heart-
broken mother, her emaciated frame al-
ready a prey to his vicious habits, fast verg-
ing to the grave, or see the dignified soli-
tude of a generous father, then would he
spurn the company that he keeps, return
to his indulgent parents, evince a disposi-
tion to reform; then, once more, the paths
of industrious emulation might be opened,
and he become what he was intended for—
a worthy man and a good citizen: instead
of which he is now like the *Tree of Uppas*,
blasting all around him, and will shortly
make one more in our weekly obituary,
while his abandoned associate will ejacu-
late his epitaph—"Alas! poor Jack!"

RAPHAEL.

THE SABBATH DAY.

From the Religious Museum.

Lord B.—d, one of the Senators of the
College of Justice, having Sir Thomas
Miller for his colleague, held the assizes
at one of the county towns, on Saturday.—
A great number of gentlemen dined in
company with their honors. One of the
jurymen, a gentleman of large fortune,
very earnestly importuned the judges to
suffer him to go home. "What is all your
hurry to get home," said Lord B. "why
should not you remain here as well as oth-
ers, and do your duty to your country?"

"My Lord," the gentleman replied, "I
shall tell you:—this year, I am a great
farmer; a good deal of my corn is cut down,
and owing to the bad weather which we
have had for some time past, I fear that
much of it is in a bad condition. Yester-
day and to-day the weather has been much
better, and I dare say, by to-morrow some
of it will be ready to take in." "Surely,"
said Lord B. "you do not mean to make
your servants take in corn on Sunday?"
"I do, my Lord," answered the gentleman,
"and I don't think that they can be better
employed than in saving the fruits of the
earth, for the use of man and beast. I am
persuaded that God Almighty will be bet-
ter pleased to see them employed in that
useful work, than attending any church
whatever; and it is my decided opinion,
that at this season, especially in such
broken weather as we have had for some time
past, the country people should be enjoined,
instead of going to church, to improve
every Sunday, when the weather is good,
in removing to the barn-yard all the corn
that it is fit for taking in."

Before he had finished this last sentence,
Lord B. drew himself forward on his chair
with considerable agitation, and looking at
him in a manner that shewed he was not
pleased, he said with an elevated tone that
produced complete silence in the company,
and in that broad Scottish accent which his
Lordship commonly used, & which some-
times gave particular emphasis to what he
said, observed, "Sir, you surely are not
thinking what you are saying. Were you
to do what you propose, it would in the first
place, be such an outrage—such a gross
violation of the laws of your country, as
should not be suffered to pass unpunished:
and if any of his Majesty's justices of the
peace heard of it, they would lay your feet
under the mill."

Lord B. did not say a word in reply, but
on the next day, he was called to the bar
of the Court, and he was fined £100 for
violating the commands of Almighty God;
and it is absurd to say, that he will
be better pleased to see us and our servants
breaking his commands than keeping them.

Besides, Sir, in the third place,
your conduct would discover such a dis-
trust in the Providence of God, as a man
that calls himself a Christian, should at
least think a shame to own.—Sit still, Sir,
where you are, for you shall not get away,
till the business of the court is over in this
place." As he said this, his colleague,
smiling, laid his hand upon his shoulder,
and said, "My Lord, I always knew that
your Lordship was a great lawyer, but I
did not know before that you were so great
a divine." "As long as I live," resumed
Lord B. in his warm, animated tone, "I
shall think it my duty to set my face against
all unnecessary working on the Sabbath day.
Works of real necessity must be done. If
a flood come down and your grain is in
danger of being carried away and lost, cer-
tainly your people cannot be better em-
ployed than in saving it: It is their duty
then to work rather than go to church.—
But for people to lead in corn on Sunday,
when there is no urgent necessity for it, is
what, I hope, will never be tolerated in any
Christian country."

YOUTHFUL ENQUIRER.

Mr. Careful is a man in respectable cir-
cumstances in the metropolis, and one of
those excellent characters whose great de-
sire is to live to the glory of God: like
Abraham of old, he is concerned to teach
his children and servants the fear of the
Lord. (Gen. xviii. 19.) It is his custom
(because he knows it is his duty, the neg-
lect of which is an awful sin) to call his
household together morning and evening
around the family altar, to bless the God
of Providence and Grace for his mercies,
and to ask his guidance through all the
changing scenes of time;—at the close of
one morning's devotions, when the 3d chap-
ter of St. John's Gospel had been read, Jo-
seph, the eldest son of Mr. C. a lovely child
of nine years of age, and in whose charac-
ter some early traits of piety appeared, thus
addressed his father: "My dear Papa, will
you explain to me what is meant by those
words of Jesus Christ to Nicodemus, 'you
must be born again'?" for I perceive that
Jesus said, it was impossible for any one
to go to heaven without being born again."

Joy overspread the countenance of Mr. C.,
and the tears of gratitude started into his
eyes, to hear an inquiry which proved so
much attention on the part of a child so
young: to whom he returned for reply—
"My dear Joseph, we learn from the holy
word of God, that our first parents, Adam
and Eve, were made pure and holy, and
placed in the delightful garden of Eden;
but that Satan, (an angel who had fallen
from his seat in heaven for rebelling against
God,) by wicked devices deceived Eve, and
prevailed upon her to break the command
of God, into which sin Adam also fell: for
this offence God drove them out of the
happy garden of Eden, and they became
liable to death here, and everlasting death
hereafter: but God, who is rich in mer-
cy, provided a remedy for fallen man, and
promised that at the appointed time, his
Son, Jesus Christ, should come into the
world to satisfy his Father's offended jus-
tice by his holy life and painful death, and
so reconcile man to his Maker. God in
the fulness of time sent his beloved Son in-
to the world, and at the period to which St.
John refers in the chapter I have read, Je-
sus Christ by his preaching was directing
men how they could be accepted with God,
which was by the merits of his life and
death; but he also shewed them that their
hearts must be renewed; that, whereas
they were wicked and vile by nature and
practice, all of which proceeded from the
heart, they must undergo a great change,
which he called, being 'born again'; by
which they would have new desires, new
pursuits, new affections, new feelings, and
be concerned to live to God's glory; or, as
the Apostle Paul beautifully describes it,
become 'new creatures in Christ Jesus.'"

Joseph. I think, Papa, I understand a
little what you mean; but how is this great
change produced?

Mr. C. By the operation of the Holy
Spirit, who works in the mind of sinners,
turns them from darkness to light, and dis-
poses them to love God and holiness.

Joseph. But, Papa, how shall I obtain
the Holy Spirit's assistance to do this work
in my heart? For if all must have this
work done, I suppose I must also; and as I
have heard you speak so sweetly of heaven,
I hope the work will be done that I may
not fail of going there when I die.

Mr. C. My dear child, the work is all
God's own; but he has given us the means
of grace: we are blessed with the Bible,
which we should read with prayer; and
daily ask of God the gift of his Holy Spirit;
so sweetly promised in Luke, xi. 13.

Joseph. O my dear Papa, I hope God
will teach me to pray, and enable me to
understand His holy word; grant that I
may be born again, that I may go to heav-
en at last. But was it not great love in
Jesus Christ to die for sinners?

Mr. C. Yes, my dear; it was the great-
est instance of love ever known; and we
ought to love Jesus above all others; for
had he not condescended to undertake our
salvation and die in our stead, we must
all have perished. Don't you remember
how sweetly St. Paul speaks of the Sa-
viour's love? "Ye know the grace of our
Lord Jesus Christ, who though he was rich,
yet for our sakes became poor, that we thro'
his poverty might be rich."

Joseph. Well, I hope I love this dear
Saviour, and that I shall love him more
and more, and that he will bring me to
heaven at last.

Mr. C. My dear boy, you need not doubt
but if you seek him earnestly, he will love
you, for he has said, "and those that seek me
early shall find me." (Prov. viii. 17.)

Joseph. I thank you, my dear Papa, for
the instruction you have given me; I hope
I shall be enabled to attend thereto, and be
better for it.—*Youth's Magazine.*

SOCIAL SELECTIONS.—No. III.

From the Richmond Compiler.

Short Hints for Men of Business.

In the course of my life, certain rules have oc-
curred to me as useful to all men engaged in busi-
ness. I beg permission to lay them before you, as
readers, as the results of an experience, which I
would take some time & trouble to acquire.

1st. Pursue the business you are engaged in
faithfully for the moment under a hedge, and re-
treat with zeal and avidity. Without much industry
and even energy, your time will melt away, with-
out a little or no profit.—It follows from this obvious
rule, that you ought to concentrate your atten-
tion upon one particular line of business, rather
than distract it among several. If you have many
different irons in the fire, some of them will
most probably burn.

2d. Mind your own concerns; do not trust im-
plicitly to agents or clerks. If you wish any-
thing well done, you must either do it yourself,
or see it done by others. Even your agent will
soon learn to despise you, as well as neglect your
concerns, unless you show an interest in them
yourself. Attend to your business, and he will
attend to it. Neglect it yourself, your agent will
neglect it.—If he does not, take that man to your
heart; he is one man out of ten thousand.

3d. It naturally flows from the last rule, that

you must rise early, to see to the concerns
of business. The man, who wastes the be-
ginning of the day in bed, is sure to pro-
duce a bad habit among all those who live with
him of this influence.

4th. In all cases, prefer your business to
pleasures. The former not only affords more
neglect, but your reputation as a man of busi-
ness and industry suffers with it. The latter
despises the sluggish, the dissolute, or the
idle *bon vivant*. The only time you can
allow to your pleasures, is your leisure moments;
in those moments which you must not waste
from your usual avocations.

5th. Let your credit always keep pace
with your capital. Never stretch it, but on some
emergency; lest you ruin it. Let the word
that you are rather a man of regular business
of bold speculations—that you would rather
lose than gain, than venture some risks
for your labor than gamble in your vices.
Besides, in these dubious enterprises, a man
only risks his own credit, but tasks the good
morals of his friends.

6th. Whenever you are under the neces-
sity of appealing to your friends, to incur for you
any responsibility, you ought never to ask
less than in your turn to incur an equal respon-
sibility, or make them secure by a plain
property. These transactions, I know, are
usually ordered in quite a different manner,
hurry their friends into banks, or more
places, without caution or security. If they
away go their friends with them. This
which very few men ought to incur, or im-
pose on others. If you ought to give security,
you have a right to ask it.

7th. Make no important agreement, un-
less you can reduce it to writing. Men may prove true
to their memories at least may prove true to
the ink will remain as it is; but words,
words, will fly away and be forgotten. For
fourth of the causes, that lumber our docu-
ments, proceed from the neglect of this obvious rule.
The other may be at the utmost loss to your
existence or terms of the bargain.

8th. Observe the utmost order in the
management of your business: Enter every debit
as it occurs. Beware of the foul friend
and mind the good maxim, to do every thing
you think of it.

Have a place for every thing, and let
things be in its place—more especially your
papers; for more time is lost, and vexation in-
creased by a hunt after some straggling document,
generally conceived.

Have a place for all papers to be attend-
ed and particularly for all letters to be answered
your correspondents will think themselves
neglected, and sometimes feel themselves
by a want of punctuality.

9th. Take a receipt for all monies you pay
any debts in whatever way you discharge them.
These receipts must not be taken on loose
paper, which may be mislaid from their place
and lost from their file. For what injury may
rise from their loss? To remedy this in-
convenience, I earnestly advise you to have a
blank book set apart for the purpose of regis-
tering your receipts. Should not your book be
when you settle an account, still you must
the receipt on the blank leaf of your receipt
I was particularly struck during the trial of
B—, by seeing a blank book of his, on
he had been so careful as to paste on the
leaves every scrap of a newspaper which had
published relative to his concerns. Your
book might be paged and indexed, and thus
ble you in a moment to find any receipt which
had occasion to consult.

10th. Balance your day-book at the end
of every week—and your ledger at least once
in every year. Those who are
able to discharge their debts in cash, may
be induced to give up their notes for the same.
A note book for this purpose, consisting of
a note to be filled up. Your Note and Re-
ceipts would be two of the most useful re-
cords your whole establishment.

12th. And should any of you be so unfortunate
in spite of all your care, industry, and pru-
dence to be bankrupt in your circumstances, then
like honest men. Lay your condition fairly
before your creditors; give up all your effects
for their generosity. You cannot help
bankrupt; but you may help being dishonest.
The dishonest bankrupt is the greatest of
well as of knaves. Who will trust him here-
after when he has attempted to cheat those who
trusted him? Who will not trust him again,
under the severest punishment of fortune, have
himself superior to temptation?

Many of these rules are truisms, but they are
worthy of being recollected. They are all
service.

WAR SCENES.

The following interesting little story was
communicated in a letter from Vahon, dated Feb.
1812. The writer had heard it from the
Officers of the Swallow. In the same
action which that ship maintained against
a force, close in with Frejus, a shore
since, there was a seaman named Phelan, of
his wife on board; she was stationed at the
when women are on board in time of war,
assist the surgeon in the care of the wounded.
From the close manner in which the Swallow
engaged the enemy, the wounded were a
low very fast; among the rest was a man
of her husband's (consequently her own)
received a musket-ball through the thigh,
exertions were used to console the poor
last—when, by some chance, the band was
band was wounded on deck; her anxiety
ready overpowered feelings could not but be
be restrained, she rushed forward in her arms
received her husband in his arms—he was
a flood of tears and told him to take courage
would yet be well; but scarcely pronounced
last syllable, when a fatal shot took off
The poor sailor, who was closely wrapped
arms, opened his eyes once more, then shut
forever.—*Philadelphia Magazine.*

In the battle of Waterloo, near the close
dreadful conflict, a sergeant of the Coldstream
Giment earnestly solicited the officer com-
manding his company, for permission to retire
ranks for a few minutes; the latter ex-
pressed some surprise at this request, the other said,
"I honor need not doubt of my immediate return."
Permission being given him, he flew to an
accurred to me as useful to all men engaged in busi-
ness. I beg permission to lay them before you, as
readers, as the results of an experience, which I
would take some time & trouble to acquire.

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